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the lawyer. It does not lay down platitudes and commands without the reasons therefor, but discusses each proposition, pointing out the why and wherefore of the rule. It is practical. It enters into details. It takes up each detail concretely and solves it, instead of passing it over with a flourish of general language that means nothing definite to the reader."

This promise of practical treatment the author makes good, as witness his injunction to the lawyer addressing a public gathering to "shake some other chestnut tree than that labelled 'rascality of lawyers'"; or his warning against permitting the office air to be polluted by "the villainous aftermath of cigarette smoking"; or his recommendations that "leaving the office door ajar is a commendable practice" as a "suggestively cordial and emboldening" invitation to enter the office, and that since "law books are all alike to the ordinary client, so far as his estimate of value is concerned," the lawyer should arrange those which he has "in the most imposing array possible."

As will be gathered, no historical or philosophical treatment of the subject is attempted, but the book contains much sensible and wholesome advice.

The form of the volume is attractive, and the author has done the profession a service by printing in the appendix not only the canons of ethics adopted by the American Bar Association, but also David Hoffman's delightful and inspiring Resolutions.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By T. J. Lawrence, M.A., LL.D.
Fourth Edition, revised and rewritten. Boston: D. C. Heath. 1910.
pp. xxi, 745.

Since the publication of the first edition of Dr. Lawrence's book in 1895 the succession of events such as the Spanish-American, the South African, and the Russo-Japanese Wars, the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and the International Naval Conference of 1908-1909 has furnished abundant new material. The editions since 1895 have embodied some of this new material. In the third edition supplementary chapters were printed in an appendix. This fourth edition is, however, thoroughly revised and rewritten. Of course, the historical treatment has not been greatly changed. There has been some condensation in matter and form. In spite of this, the number of pages has increased by more than sixty. Old subjects receive new treatment. Dr. Lawrence calls attention to the doctrine of "equality of all independent states" which "seems breaking up before our eyes." It is doubtful whether a favorable reception will be given to Dr. Lawrence's proposal to give the name *client states* "to all those international persons who are obliged to surrender habitually the conduct of their external affairs to any degree, great or small, to some state authority external to themselves." For such entities the terms "protectorate" and "suzerainty" have probably been too long recognized to be set aside. New topics such as *condominium* and leased territory are discussed. Dr. Lawrence calls this "an age that is about to add warfare in the air to warfare on land and warfare at sea."

The entire revision and the introduction of a large amount of new material brings Dr. Lawrence's book up to date while retaining the well-known excellent features of the earlier editions.

G. G. W.